MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 MARCH 1981

Iran

A 9 March address to the nation by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i contained strong criticisms of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and his supporters. In his speech, broadcast by Tehran radio, Raja'i said "counterrevolutionaries" who have no base in society have found a "new position in the name of supporting the president" and have parricipated "in an official form" in his recent program of meetings. No "weakness, compromise or forbearance" should be shown in confronting them, Raja'i said, adding that they should be punished appropriately. The prime minister also charged that those who call revolution guards and committee members "club wielders" are themselves guilty, and he criticized Bani-Sadr for issuing orders to attack those who were exercising their right to chant hostile slogans during his 5 March Tehran University speech. Raja'i castigated the president for relying on his own guards to discipline the crowd and for failing to properly notify the Interior Ministry of his speech. Iran is now witnessing "another government," Raja'i went on, working alongside his own.

Another open criticism of Bani-Sadr was made by 130 religious judges and prosecutors from all over Iran who sent a letter to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni calling on him to deliver a judgment on Bani-Sadr's recent behavior, which, they claimed, has created disunity. The letter, reported by Tehran radio, called on Prosecutor General Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili to put the "truly guilty one" on trial.

President Bani-Sadr has continued to defend his position in articles published by ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, according to AFP. In one editorial he asserted that the hecklers who regularly attempt to break up his meetings are aiming to seize power and dominate the country through "lies and corruption." The university affair, he wrote, will be a test case for the future of the country's institutions and will determine whether Iran is ruled by the law or by "the club." Bani-Sadr said that now everyone knows how "they are organized" and how the mass media have been "seized."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported that Iraqi fighters shot down an Iranian Phantom aircraft in the Susangerd region. Tehran radio reported sporadic fighting on southern and western fronts, revealed that Iraqi forces launched a missile attack on Ahvaz and asserted that Iranian forces recaptured "strategic heights" in the Marivan region.

Iraq

According to a Tehran-datelined report by the Libyan news agency JANA, a "bloody" military coup attempt took place in Iraq on 6 March. The report added that 11 coup organizers were executed, while "hundreds" of suspected military personnel were arrested. Monitored Iraqi sources have not been heard to mention any attempted coup.

Pakistan

Airliner Hijacking--Citing Pakistan's ambassador to Jordan, Shaharyar Khan, who is negotiating in Damascus with the hijackers of a Pakistani airliner that flew there from Kabul on 9 March, AFP reported that negotiations with the hijackers became deadlocked after Pakistan delivered its response to the hijackers' demands. Confirming earlier reports , Damascus radio announced that the hijackers have presented

a list of three conditions for the release of their hostages. They are as follows: 1) the release of the families of two named persons; 2) an end to Pakistani press campaigns against the Al-Zulfiqar organization, to which they claim to belong; and 3) the release of all Al-Zulfiqar members currently held in Pakistani prisons. According to AFP, Khan said that the hijackers still want 92 prisoners released, although the news agency had earlier quoted officials in Islamabad as saying that they had reduced the number to 43. Karachi radio reported that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reiterated that his government will not "knuckle under" to the hijackers' "blackmail" and will not release prisoners who face criminal charges.

New Cabinet--President Ziaul Haq has announced the formation of a new cabinet consisting of 20 ministers and 3 ministers of state, Karachi radio reported. The ministers of foreign affairs, defense, finance and economic affairs and interior in the former cabinet retained their positions, as did five other ministers. The president said that the formation of provincial cabinets and a federal council is planned.

Syria

In an 8 March revolution anniversary speech, President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated Syria's criticisms of Jordan for its failure to participate in the October 1973 war against Israel and for its "direct support" for the Muslim Brotherhood's assassination campaign in Syria. In his address, broadcast by Damascus radio, Al-Asad said that if Syria had decided to kill Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran, "we would have openly declared our intention." Regarding Syria's proposed unity with Libya, the president said that the two leaderships are "working seriously" to achieve a formula for "unity with a real popular content."

Egypt

According to Cairo radio, Egypt and France have signed an agreement and technical protocol on joint cooperation in the use of nuclear energy. The agreement follows a statement on nuclear energy cooperation signed by President Anwar as-Sadat and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in February.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DRA SPONSORS FIRST TRADE UNION CONGRESS 7-8 MAR

Opening Session

LD080052 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] The first DRA trade union congress was opened this morning in the Salam Khanah Hall, Revolution Council headquarters, with a grand ceremony and with readings from the holy Koran. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, was present.

After the DRA national anthem was played, Babrak Karmal delivered a detailed and comprehensive speech on the activities of the country's trade unions and set out their future duties. With broad vision, he explained the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government; each part of his speech was received with fervor and continuous applause by those attending the congress.

Members of the POlitburo and some members of the PDPA Central Committee, members of the Revolution Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, party cadres, high-ranking government officials, delegations of the leaderships of the Democratic Women's Organization of Afghanistan and of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan and ambassadors and charges d'affaires of friendly countries in Kabul took part in the opening ceremony.

More than 500 trade union representatives from throughout the country and more than 20 delegations and representatives from various countries and from 2 labor organizations were present.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that at the outlet of the ceremony, Satar Pordali, head of the DRA Central Council of Trade Unions, introduced the delegations from foreign countries and welcomed the guest delegations and other participants.

Then 36 persons, including Babrak Karmal, some members of the party Politburo and the Central Committee, representatives of trade unions of the capital and of the provinces, and heads of delegations were unanimously appointed members of the Presidium of the coungress.

Similarly members of the secretariat and of the commission to draft the congress resolution and the agenda of the first trade union congress were unanimously appointed and their appointment was ratified.

A BAKHTAR reported added that Satar Pordali then spoke in detail on the activities of the DRA Trade Union Central Council in 1359 [March 1980-March 1981]. He said: On behalf of all of the members of the country's trade unions and of the congress, I assure the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers that the members of the country's trade unions have endeavored with all of their energy to realize their revolutionary duties, have played a valuable part in building a new society and are courageously defending the gains of the Sawr Revolution.

A report on the activities of the supervisory and control commission of the DRA Trade Union Central Council was also presented. Then Ibrahim Zakariyah, deputy secretary general of the WFTU, spoke and passed the fraternal (?greetings) and best wishes of the WFTU to those participating in the first DRA trade union congress and declared his support for [words indistinct] grand ceremony of the first DRA trade union congress and to the Sawr Revolution of the DRA.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reported that then Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Subbotin, secretary of the USSR All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions [AUCCTU], spoke and expressed the solidarity of all of the trade unions of his country with the Afghan trade unions. He also presented a gift from the AUCCTU for the DRA Central Council of Trade Unions to Satar Pordali, which was accepted with thanks.

In the afternoon session a number of Afghan representatives and some of the representatives of guest delegations made speeches and declared their resolute solidarity with the trade unions of Afghanistan.

The following spoke on the role of trade unions: (Razaq), head of the [word indistinct] council of the Kabul city trade unions; (Abdullah Bahre), representative of the Janglak factories trade union; Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, Ministry of Mines and Industry, on behalf of the primary organization of the Mines and Industry Ministry trade union; (Asef A'rife), representative of the house construction factory; (Shahem), representative of the Balkh trade unions; (Janat Gol), representative of the Jowzjan trade unions; (Sahm al-Khalil), representative of the PLO Central Council of Trade Unions; (Somyni Seting), secretary of the Kampuchean Trade Union; engineer (Hayatulla), director of the weaving factory; (Nazer Kargar), representative of the Nangahar trade unions; (Al-Myterbefe) of the Ethiopian Trade Union and (Parwen Kargar), worker of the street organization.

(Nafesa Pykargar) read the credentials commission's report and, at the end, a resolution on the report of the Central Council of Trade Unions was ratified.

Karmal Speech

LD091750 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, at the 7 March opening session of the Afghan Trade Union Congress in Kabul--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed guests, dear friends and comrades: Allow me to express my best greetings and congratulations on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolution Council and the DRA Government, on the occasion of the beginning of work of the first congress of the DRA trade unions. [applause]

The opening of this congress is one of the very important sociopolitical events in the current (?meaningful) life of our country. Our party, from the beginning, has fought continuously to win the rights and democratic freedoms of our people, which include the right to establish trade unions--the mass organization of the working class and of all toilers. [applause]

After the victory of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution, as a result of which state power was built on the foundation of the unity of workers and peasants and the cooperation and participation of all toilers and patriotic forces, our party realized this lofty objective at its highest level. [applause] Today, 160,000 people have been organized in the ranks of the DRA trade unions and are heroically defending the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, under the leadership of the PDPA. They are actively participating in the building of a new society, free from the exploitation of man by man. [applause] It can be said with pride that trade union organizations have been created not only in state and government departments and mixed institutions, but also among the artisans and private institutions. [applause]

The DRA trade unions have taken great steps toward the realization and explanation of our revolutionary government's policy among the country's toilers, and have sought to organize meetings and workers' gatherings for the purpose of defending the achievements of the revolution. [applause] The members of the DRA trade unions, arms in hand, are fighting against the conspiracies of internal and external reaction and for the security of their relevant institutions. Thus, they have attracted the Afghan toilers to the party and the revolutionary government and have coordinated them in building a new, just and humane society. [applause] The DRA trade unions have actively participated in the economic enhancement of the country and the organization of literacy classes among the toilers, and have taken measures for the enlightenment, sports activities and health of the toilers, who are at the moment sustaining temporary economic problems. [applause]

Thus, the authorized organs of the party and government have continually and strongly supported, and are supporting, the activities of the trade unions. [applause] That is why the DRA Basic Principles have ensured that extensive opportunities shall be provided for the participation of trade unions in the [word indistinct] administration and participation in the relevant tasks. [applause] Our party considers the role of the DRA trade unions in building a new life in our country to be very valuable and, in the future, will rely on this reliable aid in the struggle for realizing the aspiration of the Sawr Revolution and the construction of a new society. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, esteemed guests: As you know, about 3 years ago our free and heroic people opened a new page in our proud and ancient history with the victory of the Sawr national and democratic revolution. [applause] Today we have embarked on the path of progress, of national and social freedom, and of the creation of a true society of social justice in our ancient land, in which cruelty, national and class oppression, exploitation, poverty, prejudice and illiteracy will be eliminated forever. We are still at the first, primary phase of realizing these great and lofty human aspirations, and we are fully confident that victory will be our side, because justice and truth are with us. [applause]

Is it possible to eliminate unemployment and poverty while the country's economy is still undeveloped? Can we raise the standard of living of the people, of every family and of every toiler? The answer can only be: No, it is not possible! On the other hand, can the goals set by our party and government answer the interests of the toiling people? Yes! Facts show that these goals truly correspond to the interests of our toiling people. Therefore, the Afghan trade unions, as the organization defending the interests and rights of the toilers, should, now and in the future, take a direct and active part in the progress and development of society, and in the development and administration of the national economy. The responsible organs of the trade unions should direct all of their efforts toward coordinating the workers, wage earners, government officials, and artisans for the heroic work of implementing the set plans through increasing social production and improving work and through a conscious approach to public work and property: They should accomplish their valuable role in the organization of voluntary work and the establishment of cooperatives in industry, handicrafts, commerce, transportation and other economic sectors. [applause] The trade unions, while spreading and extending the role of the toilers in the administration of production, should attract them to the relevant task of controlling the proper use of the raw material, manpower, financial and material resources of the institutions, departments and organizations. They should also direct the power of the toilers toward the struggle against various forms of [word indistinct] of democratism, sabotage, law breaking, arbitrariness, and embezzlement of government property.

One of the main tasks of the trade unions should be the defense of the interests of the toilers with regard to their wages, the creation and extension of social (?organizations) and cultural and educational services and the maintenance of secure work conditions. [applause]

The trade unions, which unite prominent employees in the economic, education and cultural sectors with toilers of all of our country's nationalities and tribes, should be the glorious reflection of the unity and fraternal friendship of all of the small and large groups and tribes of our country, dear Afghanistan. [applause] The trade unions, as the most massive social organization, should safeguard and develop the [words indistinct] which is the richest cultural inheritance of our people and is dear and valuable. They should struggle to achieve better conditions for the creative work of all intellectual, progressive and popular groups. Our country, which is taking the very first steps along the revolutionary road toward progress and development, does not as yet have legal regulations on work which correspond to the (?needs) of a democratic society. State (?documents) concerning the safeguarding of work in various industrial spheres do not exist. Most other documents which could provide better work conditions for employees and distinguish the rights of trade unions in their all-round activities, in accordance with the law, do not exist either. All of these documents, laws and regulations will be drafted at the appropriate time. [applause]

Here I would like to remind you that laws concerning government institutions and provisions concerning the rights of the council of representatives of the trade unions primary organizations, on the binding nature of (?individual) contracts, have been ratified and approved by the DRA Council of Ministers. The law of the DRA's medals and emblems has also been approved. These documents have paved the way and provided extensive opportunities for the trade unions to extend their activity toward the recruitment and attraction of the toilers. [applause]

The PDPA's role is to maintain the still further active participation of the toilers, through the trade unions, in the administration of production. The workers (?commissions), who appraise the work plan in factories and industrial installations and the plans for social measures, are the major (?institution) of democracy and social control and for the practical recruitment of the toilers in the administration of production.

The PDPA, which is leading the trade unions, is always supervising the improvement of their activities and shall continue to do so. The party shall provide the necessary opportunity for the successful work of the various unions. The effective assistance given by the party to the trade unions should to be in accordance with the just requests of the trade unions. The contracts [word indistinct] by the departments should be (?carried out) and every institution's head should consider it his deputy to consult with the trade unions and to pay serious attention to the views of the toilers. [applause]

From this platform, I tell you, members of the PDPA who are trade unionists, that the general standard of effectiveness of the work of the trade union organization, of which you are members, depends to a large extent on you and on your activities. The party very seriously says to each of its members, who are also members of trade unions, that their membership in this organization is not [words indistinct] and they should take an active part in all its tasks. [applause] We, the party members, should gain the confidence of the masses.

Dear friends, comrades and esteemed guests: After the victory of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, the DRA trade unions gained full membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions. This progressive and struggling organization of the international working class, which includes the trade unions of the socialist, capitalist and developing countries [applause], the International Federation of Trade Unions, by following a relentless and continuous policy of struggle against every kind of vain effort by imperialist and reactionary circles, has proven that the international working class (?on the international scale) has a mass and struggling organization that is standing firm for its class and its internationalist stand. [applause]

Our party, by friendly links to and cooperation with the DRA trade unions, gives great importance to the international workers cadres in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Allow me, on behalf of the party Central Committee, to convey to you and through you to the representatives of the trade unions of foreign countries, to all groups of international workers and trade union movements, warm and struggling greetings from the working class and all the Afghan toilers. [applause]

Dear friends, esteemed guests and respected comrades: It would be fitting here to speak about the DRA's foreign policy, the capacity of which stems from the nature of our revolutionary order and government and is a reflection of the unshakable will of our toiling people.

The DRA Government, by sincerely pursuing its policy of peace, friendship and noninterference in the affairs of others, [passage indistinct].

Regarding the normalization of the situation in the region, particularly in relations with the neighboring countries of Pakistan and Iran, we have made our position clear. We regret that our sincere efforts to normalize our relations with the neighboring countries, based on our (?specific) proposals, are in the interests of the people of all countries. [sentence as heard] We announce and declare once again that we have no differences whatever with Pakistan and Iran, provided that they stop sending counterrevolutionary bands to and cease hostilities against our country. There are no specific political obstacles to the discussions and we want nothing but good will, sound logic and sincere attempts. [applause]

[Word indistinct] the start of discussions we want the agreement of the two sides, but it must be said with regret that there have been no such attempts to date from Pakistan and Iran to reduce the present tension, for which [word indistinct] we are not responsible.

The enemies of peace and tranquility on an international as well as regional (?level) [word indistinct] strive to fan international tension by the use of the so-called Afghan crisis. In connection with this issue it must be mentioned that it is suggested to us that a real solution should be sought for the [word indistinct] complicated situation around our country, to which we have no objection whatsoever. An acceptable guarantee concerning the end of the undeclared war against heroic, free, independent and revolutionary Afghanistan, and a promise that this aggression will not be repeated should be given before the world. [applause] We also have no objection to the evaluation of the situation around Afghanistan regarding the international implications of the problem of the security of the Persian Gulf. We must explain, however, that our internal affairs will never be the subject of discussion in this respect.

As for the presence of the Soviet Union's limited military contingent in Afghanistan, we will discuss their return to their great homeland with our Soviet friends. We have a primary (?condition) in this regard and that is that foreign aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan must not be repeated in the future; this must be resolutely guaranteed. [applause]

Representatives and respected guests of the congress, comrades, I declare explicitly that the 26th CPSU Congress, the work of which was completed recently with total success and to which I was proud to lead the Afghan party delegation, was a living example of the powerful and sincere international solidarity of the progressive forces of the world with the national and democratic revolution of our country. [applause] We respect with all our might the effectiveness of this solidarity and its great political and moral power. [applause] Allow me to express my deep gratitude from this platform on behalf of the working class, all toilers and patriots of Afghanistan, to the USSR, this great friend of the people of our country, and to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the proud leader of the party of Lenin, for the all-round internationalist aid which was extended and is being extended to our revolution and to our country. [applause] his aid is vital for us. This noble aid will remain eternally in the memories of all the true sons of our country and all the patriots of this land. We would like to repeat once again that the free, independent, noble, and courageous people of Afghanistan have chosen their friends with full independence and shall continue to do so. [applause] [passage indistinct]

The PDPA and the DRA Government deemed it a duty to extend and expand the [word indistinct] of the Sawr Revolution and its consolidation, and thus be participants in the common goal of all free people of the world and in the struggle for a glorious future for humanity. [applause] [passage indistinct] The armed forces, police and the brigades of social order heroically, relentlessly, bravely and courageously defend the achievements of the revolution and are heroically liquidating their (?shameless) enemies who, by embarking on inhumane acts, create obstacles in the path of our country's progress toward a glorious future. [applause]

The Third Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee coordinated all the forces of our party, people and heroic armed forces, and encouraged them to completely eliminate the bands of (?thieves) and foreign mercenaries, these enemies of the freedom and independence of our country. [applause] Some time ago, the Central Committee addressed all of our patriotic youth and encouraged them to join the liberating armed forces in order to prove their loyalty to the revolution and its lofty aspirations, to the honor of the country to the endless and indefatigable love of the people and to the motherland! Thousands of youths took their place, voluntarily, courageously and consciously, in the ranks of the armed forces. Today the armed forces, more than any other time [passage indistinct].

Dear friends and comrades: Years will go by [words indistinct] and will change into an environment of prosperity, fortune, joy and glory. [applause] How lucky and proud will be those who, with pride and courage, were the guardians of the revolution and its loyal strugglers. All of the good fortune of my country is the fruit of my work and of others, and they (?are also) sharing that. [applause] The Sawr Revolution bestowed the light of youth on our country, which entered its new development stage after 27 December, 1979. The major objective of this phase is the salvation of the revolution, the salvation of the homeland and people, the consolidation of unity (?among) the people, and the creation of a National Fatherland Front under the leadership of the PDPA--the party of the working class and of all of the toilers of the country. [applause]

Some time ago, in our capital the meetings of Afghan intellectuals; the constituent congress of journalists, artists and writers; the conference of agricultural cooperatives; the general conference of the Democratic Youth Organization and the Democratic Women's Organization [passage indistinct].

Our people have confidence in the power of their popular party and government and, with a strong will, are moving shoulder to shoulder with them on the path of building a new life. Land to the peasant; work for the worker; [words indistinct], education and knowledge to all the people; deep respect to the national traditions and the sanctity of Islam, the elimination of backwardness, poverty, [words indistinct]. These are our major goals, tasks and slogans. [applause] Is there any greater pride or more major and lofty task than these aspirations and goals before a noble and sincere human? The present congress will discuss, and continue their discussion of, the major topics of (?the congress); they will (?indicate) the duties of the trade unions and will draft [words indistinct].

Finally, permit me to express my best wishes for the success of the work of this great gathering, and to express my deep thanks once again to the representative delegations of the international trade unions movement and to all trade unions of the foreign countries, for their internationalist solidarity with the struggle of the toiling and noble people of Afghanistan, for progress and peace, prosperity and (?glory). [applause]

Long live the struggling solidarity of the international working class! [applause] Long live the DRA trade unions! [applause] Forward toward the building of a new, free, and humane society! [applause]

Concluding Session

LD090028 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] The first congress of Afghan Trade unions ended this afternoon at 1600 with a resolution being issued approving the banner of the union and the appointment of the members of the leadership of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions. Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee, and some members of the party Politburo and Central Committee participated in the concluding session of the congress.

At this session the message of the first congress of Afghan trade unions addressed to the International Federation of Trade Unions and the statement of the first congress of Afghan trade unions in connection with the Indian Ocean under the title "The Indian Ocean Should Be Transformed Into a Zone of Peace and Solidarity," were read, affirmed and supported by the congress participants.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that at the afternoon session of the congress, representatives of the trade unions and social organizations of the DRA read congratulatory messages from their respective unions and organizations on the occasion of the first congress of Afghan trade unions, and in the course of affirming and supporting the resolutions of this historic congress, pledged to apply in practice, with indefatigable struggle, all its resolutions.

A BAKHTAR reporter adds that during today's sessions, a number of heads of guest delegations read congratulatory and solidarity messages from their respective unions addressed to the trade unions of Afghanistan, and presented friendship gifts of their unions to the trade unions of Afghanistan. These are accepted with thanks by Satar Pordali, head of the Central Council of DRA Trade Unions.

According to another report, the first plenum of the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions was held today after the (?celebration) of the first congress, and at which the chief of the Presidium, heads of the Central Council commissions and members of the central supervising and controlling bodies of the Afghan trade unions were appointed.

ZIAUL HAQ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON HIJACKING

BK091524 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that he has sent a message to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in connection with the hijacked plane of the Pakistan International Airlines now parked at Damascus airport.

Addressing a press conference in Rawalpindi this afternoon, he said that he will talk by telephone with President al-Asad tonight concerning the release of the passengers and crewmembers and the return of the plane. The president expressed the hope that Syria will help in this matter and that its attitude would be positive. He said other countries and organizations are also trying to help Pakistan, for which he is grateful.

The president reiterated that the government will not knuckle under to the hijackers' pressures and blackmail and those people who are charged with criminal cases will not be released. He paid tribute to the entire nation, especially the relatives of the hostages, for their patience and restraint shown at this time of serious crisis. He assured them that the government considers the life of each passenger as very valuable and it is deeply saddened at and regrets the death of Tariq Rahim.

He said he is personally in touch with heads of states and governments of foreign countries to immediately release the hostages. Government-to-government-level contacts are also being maintained. The president said that whenever necessary the government will render all possible assistance to the relatives of the hostages.

When the president was asked for details on the 92 people whose release is demanded by the hijackers, the president said that these details will be revealed at an appropriate time. He said these persons include terrorists and those who are against the country's ideology and involved in unholy designs.

He said the government is keeping the nation fully aware of the latest news about the hijacking situation; the radio is broadcasting news reports every hour. The radio and television are also carrying special broadcasts.

ZIAUL HAQ SENDS MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD ON HIJACKING

BK091734 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in a message to President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria has urged him to help secure the release of the passengers and the crew of the hijacked aircraft now held by the hijackers at the Damascus airport. He said, to meet the demands of the hijackers, he had offered to release those against whom the criminal charges were not of a grave nature, but added that no government would allow itself to be dictated to by the criminals and abdicate its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

He said the hijacking of the PIA [Pakistan International Airlines] plane to Kabul on the 2d of this month and the continued detention of 104 passengers and crew had engaged the attention of the world for the last week. The passengers had been exposed to unspeakable miseries during their week-long ordeal. Hijacking was an international crime. It was the unconditional responsibility of the Kabul authorities to secure the release of the aircraft, the passengers and its crew.

He said I regret to say that instead of doing so, they put pressures on the Pakistan Government to submit to the demands of the hijackers which included the release of 92 persons charged with criminal and subversive offences whose cases were before the courts of law. They also provided the hijackers with all assistance and support during their stay and permitted them to take the aircraft away from Kabul.

He said he had gone to the extent of offering the release of those against whom the criminal charges were not of a grave nature. In addition to the crime of hijacking, the crime of murder was also committed on the aircraft in Kabul and a Pakistan diplomat was killed in cold blood. The hijackers had repeatedly threatened to kill the occupants of the plane. He said now that the aircraft was in Damascus, he would request you to do your utmost to secure the release of the passengers, the crew and the aircraft. He said he was deeply grateful for the cooperation and assistance extended so far by the Syrian Government and he was confident that its efforts would succeed in averting a tragedy.

NEW FEDERAL CABINET ANNOUNCED, SWORN IN

BK091705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The new Federal Cabinet was shown in in Rawalpindi this afternoon. It consists of 20 federal ministers and three ministers of state. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq took the oath.

The names of the federal ministers and their portfolios are as follows: Agha Shahi, foreign affairs; Ali Ahmed Talpur, defense; Arbab Niaz Mohammad Khan, culture, sports and tourism; Elahi Buksh Soomro, industry; Fakhar Imam, local government and rural development; Ghulam Dastgir Khan, labor, manpower and affairs of overseas Pakistanis; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, finance and economic affairs; Air Marshal Inamul Khan, housing and construction; retired Maj Gen Jamaldar, Kashmir and affairs of northern areas; Mahmud A. Haroon, interior; Alhaj Mohammad Abbas Khan Abbasi, minister without portfolio, who will be temporarily in charge of the Ministry of Religious Affairs; Mohammadali Khan of Hoti, education; Vice Adm Mohammad Fazil Janjua, food, agriculture and cooperatives; Mohyuddin Baluch, communications; Dr Nasiruddin Jogezai, health and social welfare; Raja Sikandar Zaman, water and power; retired Maj Gen Farman Ali Khan, petroleum and natural resources; Lt Gen Saeed Qadir, production and national logistic board; Sayed Sharifuddin Pirzada, attorney general, law and parliamentary affairs; and Zafarul Haq, information and broadcasting.

The names and portfolios of the ministers of state in the new Federal Cabinet are as follows: Begum (Atiqa Mamdud), social welfare; Mahmud Ali, chairman of the National Council of Social Welfare; and Mir (Zafarullah Khan Gawali), food, agriculture and cooperatives.

The names and portfolios of the five advisers with the rank of federal minister are as following: Raja Tridip Roy, minority affairs; Hamid D. Habib, foreign trade and chairman of the Export Promotion Bureau; Moazzam Ali, affairs of overseas Pakistanis; Mustafa Gokul, shipping; and Sheykh Ishrat Ali, business coordination and internal trade.

The names of the six advisers who will have the rank of minister of state and their portfolios are as following: Dr Mrs Atiya Enayetullah, population welfare; Dr (Biswana Rizwi), health; Dr (M.A. Kazi), science and technology; Dr Mohammad Afzal, higher education; Hakim Mohammad Said, traditional medicine; and Begum Viqarun Nisa Noon, chairman of the Tourism Development Corporation.

A radio Pakistan correspondent says that among the 20 federal ministers, 9 were included in the outgoing Cabinet and 2 new state ministers are included in the new ministry.

Addressing a news conference after the swearing-in ceremony, the president said that the present government is striving for the restoration of democracy and it will continue its efforts for this purpose. He said that the objective will be achieved when positive and constructive politics prevail in the country. He said that there are three ways open to the government: first, to hold general elections irrespective of the situation in the country and whatever results are achieved from them; second, to suspend the 1973 Constitution and make the martial law regulations stricter; and third, to adopt a middle path and to work for the objective of restoration of democracy by including more and more people in the running of the affairs of the country.

The president said that we have adopted the third course, because holding elections at the present time might be tantamount to national suicide, and suspending the Constitution is like playing with the future of the nation. He said that the present government and martial law are both tentative arrangements. Elections will be held and, God willing, an elected government will be formed at an appropriate time. He said that until that time, we have to work for the stability of the country and prosperity of the nation.

The president said that he is not against politics, but that he wants politics to be free from the possibility of chaos, violence, sabotage and anarchism. It will be aimed at creating a common consciousness and seriousness among the people. Such a political system will guarantee to people their welfare and (?equal justice).

He said that a pleasant change has been brought about in the country with the cooperation of the people. The economy of the country has improved, steps have been taken for the implementation of the Islamic system, and the prestige of the country has been enhanced. He said that what is necessary is that this trend should be maintained, and the present Cabinet has been formed with this objective in mind.

The president said that there are four major objectives before his Cabinet: To expedite the process of Islamization of society; to create a situation conducive to the formation of a representative government in order to restore democracy; to further improve the national economy; and to establish contact with the people for providing speedy justice, stabilizing prices and improving the law and order situation. The president said that provincial cabinets will soon be formed to attain the objectives of the government. Following this, the Federal Council will be formed.

In reply to a question, the president said that the Cabinet will decide on the restoration of positive active politics and lifting the censor restrictions. The president said that purpose of his talks with several leaders of the defunct political leaders and other personalities was not aimed at inducing them to join the Cabinet on a party basis. He said that he is always ready to exchange views with patriotic people because such persons, whether they are in the Cabinet or not, render their services for the betterment of the country.

In reply to another question, he said that there is no possibility, during the present situation, of holding a referendum on the Islamic system.

In reply to another question the president said that his Cabinet will pay special attention to rooting out corruption from society. The provincial cabinets and the Federal Council will also help in this task. He said that journalists also can play an effective role in this regard.

The president said that the government is well aware of the economic difficulties faced by the salaried people especially due to price hikes.

Regarding the arrest of several people by provincial governments, the president said that they have been rounded up as a precautionary measure.

The president stressed to the nation that they should maintain complete unity among their ranks in view of the internal and external situation of the country. The president said that foreign troops are still stationed in our neighboring country of Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war has not yet ceased. He prayed that God would make their efforts to end the war a success.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that it has always been Pakistan's endeavor to have better relations with its neighbors, especially with India. Pakistan desires pleasant relations with this country and we will forget the bitterness of the past and [passage indistinct] latest situation was reviewed. The Cabinet extended full support to the government policy for the safe return of the passengers, crew and the aircraft. The president stressed that the Cabinet members should set a personal example of sincerity and honesty and maintain direct contact with people to ascertain their difficulties and sufferings.

The Cabinet also reviewed the international situation of the country.

Earlier, the outgoing Cabinet also held a meeting and approved the government steps for the safe return of the passengers, crew and the aircraft. The provincial cabinet members of the Northwest Frontier Province will be sworn in tomorrow.

NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE CABINET SWORN IN

BK100628 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] A six-member Cabinet for the Northwest Frontier Province was sworn in in Peshawar a short while ago. Provincial Governor Lt Gen Fazle Haq administered the oath of office to the Cabinet members at a simple ceremony.

The members of the Cabinet are: Arabab Mohammad Jehangir Khan, Salim Saifullah, Syed Zafar Ali Shah, Maulana Abdul Baghi, Shujat Ali Khan, and Abdul Hashim Khan.

Addressing the occasion, the governor said formation of the Cabinet is a step toward democracy. He said the government had held elections to the local bodies which had been given appropriate powers so that the government can solve the people's problems through the advice of their elected representatives. All these measures are aimed at establishing direct contact with the people and taking them into confidence in running the affairs of the country.

RAJA'I ADDRESSES NATION ON DISORDER, PROBLEMS

LD091430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0450 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Address to nation on 9 March by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i "in connection with current problems in the country"--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to you, dear compatriots, and all fair-minded (?sons) of Adam.

Following the events that took place recently at the university and subsequent events, radio and television has made it possible for those whose names were mentioned there to defend themselves and give their side of the story.

After Thursday's developments, we raised the incident which took place at the university on Sunday [8 March] with other colleagues at the Cabinet meeting. Our brothers at the Cabinet meeting were inquiring about a correct method of running the country under present circumstances when we are at war. Are we asking the people to remain calm, to resist Saddam and America, and calling on them to put up with difficulties and maintain their preparedness to defend their Islamic homeland and Islamic revolution? Or are we promoting plans and creating confrontation within society? There was a lengthy debate. In particular, our brothers are asking: is it not a fact that Britain, using all its guile, is at work in the region, trying to make an alliance among the reactionary countries of the region under the name of defense against our Islamic revolution? Is it not a fact that Saddam, with the advice of [word indistinct] and agents of the U.S. CIA, is leading us to a position wherein every once in a while he sends a mission over as peace messengers; that precisely when we are told by them that since we do not want war then we should restore peace, our cities are shamelessly brought under missile attacks and air raids? The question raised there was what is happening? Why, precisely when these developments are taking place, should this incident occur, resulting in chaos and anarchy in the country? Who is telling the truth? Well, this discussion went on at the Cabinet and was dealt with in some detail.

During another meeting held with our brothers in the judicial and other organs we raised the same point. Here again another detailed discussion took place. Subsequently as a result of these two meetings, the government had an idea which ought to be raised with the dear compatriots.

We think that every once in a while a move takes place. The timing of the move differs; it may happen once a month, once every 2 months or, at times, in less than a month. Such a move, following a speech or a ceremony, culminates in some sort of upheaval in our calm society, which is engaged in struggle and resistance, thus bringing about the emergence of certain slogans.

We observe that such a move involves attacking revolutionary institutions. Well, is it proper and advisable for us to embark upon plans--any plan--to weaken these institutions, institutions which, since the beginning of the revolution, have sincerely defended it? Following every single one of these plans--and this has been during the 6 months since the establishment of this government--there has been a definite move by which the government's duty is involved [sentence as heard].

Now, what is the government to do? Why should we embark, or be embarking, on a move resulting in weakening the government? So far as the war is concerned, are only its military aspects significant? Is there no need behind the frontlines for the government--as it is doing right now--to maintain the people's readiness to strengthen the areas behind the frontlines? And then, are we talking about a government that has made all its facilities available for war; a government that has shipped all its available vehicles to the front? A government that has sent all its roadbuilding machinery, as requested, to the front?

There were even times when they asked, say, for 15, and when there was a delay they changed the figure to 45; nevertheless, it did everything it could. If they asked for 45 vehicles, it sent them 10; but, in other areas, when they asked for 50, we sent 300. Now they are weakening this government. Are we to create anarchy in the country in order to bring to power a new government and distract the people's attention from the war? Is this right?

Are we to think that these developments will result in people becoming more prepared for the war, or will they weaken them? We have said time and again that shortcomings will occur in wartime. As for the people, they have accepted the situation and are conscious of it. After all, should we not expect shortcomings in a society confronted with a war situation, in a country which must import a major part of its foodstuffs--let alone the raw materials for its factories--from abroad, in which some of the ports are controlled by the enemy and others are under enemy fire; a country where only a small number of the jetties are under government control? Well, should we not expect shortcomings in such a society? Is it the government which is responsible?

During the 6 months of the war the government has adopted methods for just distribution of existing facilities--would other people have been able to come up with different solutions? Even if we imagine that they would have had other solutions, should they not have come and told us: Your methods are not correct; come and follow our path and this is our plan? Instead of doing this, every day when they found a gathering or found a newspaper they tried to weaken the government. Well, these shortcomings exist. We can either tell the people about the truth of the matter or we can tell them that the shortcomings are due to the fact that this government is not capable. As a result the shortcomings change to dissatisfaction and set the people against the government which the nation participated in appointing, assisting and supporting; a nation that is ready to support it even further. At the moment, they should mobilize everybody--no matter who they oppose, only against America, only against Saddam and only against the Eastern or Western imperialists--so that with the assistance of God the enemy of our Islamic revolution, our people and our ideology may be destroyed so that we can then turn our attention towards our domestic problems and start the revolutionary reconstruction with one another's support.

The summary of the analysis that we had was that while confronting the counterrevolutionaries we should not show any weakness, compromise or forebearance of any kind. This is not due to the fact that we have clashed with the çounterrevolutionaries as time has gone by [as heard]. This is the wish of our society. A society that has made so much self-sacrifice for the sake of establishing such a government will not be ready to change its ways by hearing a few slogans and subscribe to their views. Our confrontation with the counterrevolutionaries will be so decisive, with the assistance of God, that this will provide a lesson for those who act in a scientific way [as heard] and ignore the ideological precepts which under all conditions will neutralize all the calculations they have made in their minds.

Well, we have witnessed a situation in which the counterrevolutionaries, after having discovered that they have absolutely no base in society, have recently found a new position in the name of supporting the president. Whenever the president announces that he is to give a lecture, in addition to those who believe in the president and take part in these meetings for the sake of the president himself, a large number of counterrevolutionaries also take part; especially in this recent program when they participated in an official form. We are well aware of these issues, and the counterrevolutionaries will not be able to make use of this guise because we will expose it as it was exposed, and we will punish them appropriately.

Gradually we are witnessing that the counterrevolutionaries are getting bolder every day. On Thursday we saw that everyone who gave any sign of being a Muslim was attacked.

There were many people standing on a corner, waiting to hear the speech of the president, who were forced to flee. We even see that they have mentioned people by name, saying that he is so and so and he should be dealt with and should not be allowed to flee, without having done anything. Well, we see that a newspaper published the photograph of a person who had been merely present there and who had been carrying a card [identity card] in his pocket; he might have been chanting some slogans. They published these photographs and said: Yes, they were guards or [members of committees. This action is well known. The guards and the committees will not be weakened by publishing one photograph. The people have seen how the guards and the committees have defended this revolution, how they have kept awake all night until morning and have sacrificed their lives, the most valuable thing they possess, at the battlefronts. How could the people turn against these guards, these committee members and these revolutionary organizations merely because of a photograph? We are quite familiar with such movements, and those who call our guards brothers and our committee brothers "club wielders" should know well that they themselves are condemned. They themselves are guilty.

I hope that, God willing, Islamic justice will deal with the offense which they have committed. As the head of the government I sincerely request our dear brother His Excellency Mr Musavi Ardabili to take serious steps concerning this insult, which has been made not only toward the revolutionary organizations but toward our Islamic revolution itself. From what I know about him I am sure that he will take serious steps.

Unfortunately, what has happened has had a few consequences. One of the consequences is the creation of disorder in society. My brother, my dear brother, you who issued orders to attack those who were chanting slogans against you [referring to President Bani-Sadr], these people had the right to chant slogans. Had you left them alone they would have chanted their slogans and would have left. Let me inform you and my dear compatriots that after the events of Thursday, on Friday and Saturday, the same counter-revolutionaries who had come to listen to your speech and who had formally announced that they would take part in that speech, in Lahijan announced formation of a people's committee and proclaimed Lahijan a liberated zone. Yes, the situation in the country has reached such a point. I will (?now) tell my dear compatriots about the university incident as it was reported to me.

Plans for this speech were definitely not reported to the Interior Ministry. That is to say, the Interior Ministry, which is expected to maintain discipline in the proceedings, was not informed. Instead, the president's office informed the guards, the military police [dejban], the police, and then finally the Interior Ministry. A similar encounter took place in Mashhad and a speech that was supposed to be made was cancelled. First the army was informed. It in turn informed the military police and they then informed the deputy governor general since the governor general was away on a trip.

Well, last Thursday a speech was given and the Interior Ministry was involved (?in the speech). Let us judge justly on all the actions that took place. Was the speech handled badly? Had we respected the interior minister's authority and asked him to take responsibility for discipline at the speech, would that have been difficult? We, in our country, are witnessing another government, unfortunately, one working next to this government, and between the two governments the situation is [words indistinct]. It was unprecedented for the president's guards to take responsibility for discipline in the crowd during a speech. It was unprecedented for the president's guards to carry out arrest orders. There has never been an occasion when the president's guards were the judge and (?jury). It was reported to me that the speakers were not cut off since those responsible for the speakers...[8-minute break in transmission] understand the present situation and be aware that the counterrevolution does not want to allow us to resist. The counterrevolution does not want us to become victors.

The counterrevolution wants us to do something so that--as the president said, we will be weaker than the Iraqis--we lose this power through which, by reliance on God and our compatriots and nation, we are (?holding) strongly and not surrendering our position. We feel responsible before God, His messenger and our saints. We have created this Islam, this Islamic revolution, after 14 centuries, and the people of the world, especially the oppressed people and the Muslims of the world, have their eyes on us.

Dear compatriots, we must maintain such a (?stand) against such activities since we must fight and become victorious. We must ultimately defeat Saddam and the United States and to do so we should take care not to allow the counterrevolution that is now participating in this or that speech, the counterrevolution that has now started (?marching) in the streets and openly insults the soldiers and officers of the revolution, to (?act). Contrary to the president, who criticized the police for not bringing truncheons, I sincerely thank the police for not bringing them. Did we expect our brother police to use truncheons against the people on that day but, since they did not, allow it to bother us? No, for years we dreamed of our police, the Muslim police, going among the people as brothers and guides. Why truncheons? Why guns? During a speech the police (?are there) to direct the people. [Words indistinct] our police today are police of the people. I sincerely thank the police commander and all police personnel who participated in this event--the police chief for his decision and order not to take truncheons and the brother police (?personnel) who were innocently beaten up there. I express my appreciation and hope that God will grant us the (?good fortune) that our police remain a guide and the need for truncheons is gone forever.

I ask you brothers, my compatriot brothers and sisters, to consider the wartime situation. We agree (?that there are) shortcomings. There is no doubt that under the circumstances there are not sufficient facilities for the import of equipment. We know there is a meat shortage. We know there is a shortage of [word indistinct]. We see all these problems, but in terms of resistance and preparedness these are small matters. I implore you to be aware so that the counterrevolution cannot turn these shortcomings into dissatisfaction.

My dear compatriots must be aware. So long as you cooperate, so long as you are aware, so long as the warm blood of revolution is carried in your veins, we will be victors. Counterrevolution must realize that our people will not let it operate freely. May God help us so that we become more successful every day in our revolutionary actions, in our unity with the imam and with Islam. May God be with you all and may you be successful. May you be victorious.

FURTHER ON AFTERMATH OF 5 MAR UNIVERSITY CLASH

Court Officials' Petition

LD091830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, 130 religious judges and prosecutors from all over the country sent an open letter to the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, concerning the events at Tehran University. The letter says:

As the imam has continually emphasized the need for unity and solidarity, Mr Bani-Sadr's behavior in creating disunity, chaos and clashes on 8 September, the events of last Thursday at Tehran University and the gathering of SAVAK members, counterrevolutionary groups and bankrupt nationalists around the president are a particular cause for concern and regret.

Therefore, the undersigned religious judges and revolution court's prosecutors ask Your Eminence, who has never compromised with injustice, to deliver a judgment at this delicate and decisive moment.

We anxiously await directives from the leader and firmly ask the prosecutor general, in the course of his investigation of the 5 March events at Tehran University, to soundly interrogate all those, regardless of what post or position they hold, who are responsible for the murders and clashes and who have created disorder and made allegations against the noble Islamic revolution's foundations and organs, thus diverting public attention from the war imposed on Iran by the United States and Saddam. We further ask the prosecutor general to allow the public to observe the trial of the truly guilty one and to punish him.

End to Sit-In Requested

LD091914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Prosecutor General Ayatollah Musavi Ardabili has appointed a representative to investigate and end the sit-in at the Tehran University mosque.

In a statement on the issue, the prosecutor general announced that due to the country's special circumstances, which require calm, sit-ins cannot be considered in the interest of the revolution. Those who have occasion for complaint or have information must, according to law, lodge their complaint and communicate their information to the special committee investigating the university incident under my direct supervision. Those who have joined the sit-in in sympathy should recall the current special circumstances and end their sit-in.

No Demonstrations

LD091140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, following the announcement of a ban on marches and demonstrations there were no demonstration or sit-ins today in front of the Ministry of Justice. According to this report, the Ministry of Justice personnel officer and the person in charge of registering complaints said the following concerning the method of operation of this department: So far about 630 persons have come to give evidence or lodge complaints. These complaints will be sent to 10 district courts for investigation. He also asked the citizens coming to that department to bring their identity cards.

Bani-Sadr on Criticism

NC092041 Paris AFP in English 2032 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Tehran, 9 Mar (AFP)--President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, battered by a succession of verbal blows from leading Iranian political figures, swung back today with a swift attack on the "thugs" who he charged had caused Thursday's university incidents in an attempt to "seize power."

In an editorial in the newspaper ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, which he founded, Mr Bani-Sadr said that the strong-arm hecklers who regularly break up political meetings were in fact the backbone of a group "seeking to seize power in order to dominate the country through lies and corruption."

The president's comments followed a barrage of attacks by his political opponents charging him with responsibility for a three-hour skirmish at Tehran University on Thursday, in which a reported 45 people were injured.

The attacks have ranged from a call by former revolutionary judge Sadeq Khalkhali to put Mr Bani-Sadr on trial for having "betrayed the Constitution" to today's charge by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i that the president has served as a rallying point for the "counter-revolution" in Iran.

"The university affair," wrote Mr Bani-Sadr in his commentary today, "will serve as a test for the future of the Islamic Republic and its three powers (executive, legislative and judiciary).

"It will allow us to determine whether legal power can replace the power of bayonets of the Pahlavis (the family of the former shah), or whether it will become the power of the club," Mr Bani-Sadr said.

"At present it is up to the population to resist. The people must know that I am resisting and that victory will be forthcoming."

"Now everyone knows how they are organized and how the mass media has been seized," Mr Bani-Sadr added today, charging that a single organ could be found under a dozen different titles, "just like under the former regime."

In a separate article in today's issue of ISLAMIC REVOLUTION, Mr Bani-Sadr said that the investigation opened after the fight at the university would demonstrate whether justice in Iran is "impotent" in the face of "pressure from the organizations of the club-wielders." The university disturbance broke out during Mr Bani-Sadr's speech marking the anniversary of the death of nationalist Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq, ousted in a U.S.-backed coup d'etat in 1953.

Nabavi Warns Bani-Sadr

NC101102 Paris AFP in English 1039 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 10 Mar (AFP)--An influential minister of state today accused President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of being linked with a subversive movement aiming to topple the Iranian Government.

Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs, claimed at a news conference here that a movement existed to weaken and overthrow the government, and he added: "The president of the republic is involved."

The minister warned him to take heed of a declaration by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni that any attempt to erode the power of the government was treason.

On the fighting which broke out on Thursday during a speech by Mr Bani-Sadr at Tehran University, Mr Nabavi said violence had been planned "in the framework of a general plan" with collaboration of several anti-revolutionary groups.

MAJLIS MEETS TO VOTE ON COMPLETION OF CABINET

LD101104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Islamic Consultative Assembly met in open session today. In this session, which began at 0830 with the recitation of a few verses from the glorious Koran, under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani and with the participation of the members of the Council of Guardians, the draft bill on the appointment of supervisors for ministries without ministers was discussed.

According to the Central News Bureau correspondent's report, at the beginning of the session a proposal put forward by one of the deputies to cancel the urgency allocated to this bill was discussed but, after speeches for and against his proposal, it was not approved. Then a number of deputies spoke for and against the details of the bill, but when votes were being taken on the bill 13 deputies left the session in protest and the session lost its quorum; voting on the details of the bill was not carried out.

In this connection, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani said: This issue demonstrated that this minority always claims that their rights are being violated; but this group violates the rights of the entire nation and of the majority in the Majlis. He added: From now on, pretending to be the oppressed party will not be acceptable in this country and those who are not present in the Majlis when votes are taken will be reprimanded, according to the regulations. In the same connection, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly emphasized the need to speed up the holding of the elections [for the seats remaining vacant]. He said: To delay this matter is an injustice to the people.

In the preagenda speeches in today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Ahmad 'Attari, the deputy from Arak, spoke of the need for the maintenance of friendship and unity among officials; he condemned recent incidents at the unversity and asked the judiciary to bring the ringleaders of such incidents to justice.

Then Mohsen Rohani, deputy from Khodabandeh, spoke about the sensitivity of the present time in the evolutionary process of the revolution, and said: In the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran everyone is responsible according to his rights. Under the Constitution all members of society--from the clergy to the president, the officials of the judiciary and legislative branches and other people--are equal, but unfortunately we see that all people do not carry out their duties within the scope of their responsibilities. At the end he read a letter from 100 deputies asking that the open sessions of the Majlis be broadcast on the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Today's open session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly came to an end at 1200. The next session will be convened tomorrow morning at 0800.

FOUNDATION PROTESTS NONCOMPLETION OF CABINET

LD081832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] According to PARS, concerning the passive protest staged by a group of self-sacrificing members of the revolution outside the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the martyr's foundation has issued the following statement:

Now that the 1-week deadline given to the responsible authorities by the self-sacrificing members of the revolution has expired and the Cabinet of our brother Raja'i is not yet complete, in view of the fact that Iran is engaged in a war imposed by the American agents and in view of the propaganda and political and economic pressure imposed upon our Islamic homeland by the imperialists, world-devouring Zionists, the reactionary regimes of the region and their internal mercenaries, the self-sacrificing members of the revolution can no longer tolerate the chaos and with their weak and wounded bodies will stage a passive protest outside the Islamic Consultative Assembly, this house of hope of the nation, from this date until experienced and ideologically motivated ministers are chosen to fill the empty posts; we shall refuse to return to our hospitals and sanatoriums.

KEYHAN: FOREIGN AFFAIRS, COMMERCE HEADS CHOSEN

NC091759 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Tehran, 9 Mar (AFP)--Two of the three vacant government portfolios will be filled by Mustrapha Mir Salim (foreign affairs) and Kazem Zadeh (commerce), the government-linked daily KEYHAN reported here today, quoting informed sources.

Mr Salim is deputy interior minister for political and social affairs. Mr Zadeh's background is not known.

The unfilled portfolio is that of economy and finance. All three portfolios have been vacant since last September because President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr had refused to approve the choices of Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i.

RAJA'I CHAIRS 9 MAR DEFENSE COUNCIL MEETING

GF100653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i presided over a Supreme Defense Council meeting last night. The council discussed the situation on the battlefronts.

After the meeting, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i said: The heroic resistance of our brave people of Khuzestan is foremost among the issues occupying Iran. This is because our dear brothers and sisters in the cities of Khuzestan have valiantly and efficiently guarded their cities with high morale despite enemy fire and rockets that are constantly hitting these cities.

The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, added: During its meeting last night, the council also discussed the reply to the agreement proposed by the delegation studying the Iraqi aggression against Iran. His eminence said: Amendments have been introduced to the reply that will be sent to the delegation after the president, who is currently at the front, has approved it and the reply--in its final form--has been signed.

Khamene'i on Session

LD101010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Interview with Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Supreme Defense Council spokesman, by unidentified correspondent on 9 March--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Khamene'i, could you please inform our dear listeners of what was discussed in the Supreme Defense Council session?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr Fallahi, the acting chief of the joint staff, presented a report on the war fronts. Mr Gharavi, governor general of Khuzestan, also came to the session and presented some reports on the Abadan fronts. He gave some details about the valiant resistance of our forces in Abadan. He also spoke of the resistance of the people in Abadan and those who guard the city when it is under enemy artillery fire. In fact, the heroic deeds of the people in Abadan and, generally speaking, in Khuzestan are an epic which today is above all other issues in Iran. In various towns in Khuzestan, our brothers and sisters continue resisting with excellent morale despite the fact that enemy artillery fire and missile attacks are constantly hitting these towns. They have continued their resistance and have safeguarded the cities, and will continue to safeguard them. The reports of General Fallahi and engineer Gharavi were important to the council and clarified the war situation and the needs that the people have in those places. On the whole, these reports demonstrated the zeal and the great heroic attitude of the people, the Armed Forces of the Islamic revolution of Iran, the guards corps and other fighting forces.

The other topic discussed was the issue of Colonel Shirazi, who was also referred to in Ayatollah Montazeri's telegram. There were various views about his position of command in the western fronts and long discussions were held. Following these discussions, God willing, some practical steps will be taken.

Another matter raised was the publicity activity of the Supreme Defense Council. Dr Qarrazi [in charge of publicity in the council] had certain views and requests. What could be gathered from his report--and was confirmed by the members of the council--is that the coming of this delegation [presumably the Islamic Conference peace delegation] and the decisions of the council concerning this issue were not publicized and broadcast.

The interview given on the council's decisions should have been repeatedly broadcast so that all the people could be informed [referring to his own interview on the peace delegation].

[Question] Which of the media have (?shortcomings in this respect)?

[Answer] It was broadcast on the radio. I don't mean that it was not broadcast at all. It was not broadcast in the proper manner. It should have been referred to in the news headlines; it should have been emphasized. This interview was about one of the most important decisions taken in the country. It was not broadcast in a proper way.

Finally, the text of our reply has been prepared for the delegation sent to Iran concerning the proposed agreement. It was brought to the council so that views could be expressed on it. It was discussed and certain amendments were made. As Mr Bani-Sadr was not at the meeting, we returned the text so that he could also see it and so that it could be signed and sent with amendments.

These were the topics raised in tonight's session of the Supreme Defense Council.

MONTAZERI ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION, DOMESTIC ISSUES

LD061332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Friday prayers were held today in Qom, the city of insurrection and martyrdom.

In his Friday sermon, Ayatollah Montazeri explained several points as follows:

1. He reemphasized that in view of the fact that Reagan has on two occasions demanded the overthrow of the Government of Iran, it is clear that we have a genuine and revolutionary government. The nation of Iran will therefore support the government.

Commenting on the fact that there are some inadequacies and difficulties, Ayatollah Montazeri called upon Mr Raja'i's government to attach more importance to agriculture, rural areas and farmers, and he suggested the use of diesel fuel for farming rather than for heating houses.

He also called upon the president, the prime minister and the Islamic Consultative Assembly to try to fill all the Cabinet posts, and he asked the leader of the revolution to expedite the matter. If this is not possible, the plan to assign acting ministers should be reviewed and approved by the Majlis.

2. Commenting on Thatcher's trip to America and her talks with Reagan to reinforce the forces of the major powers--the United States, Britain and France--in the Persian Gulf, Ayatollah Montazeri, while condemning this plan, blamed the countries of the region in this matter and called upon them not to remain indifferent to their countries' independence and sovereignty.

3. Referring to anniversaries of the deaths of great men such as the great combatant, Seyyed Jamaleddin Asadabadi and Ayatollah Kashani, he paid tribute to them and called upon the people to respect and honor such anniversaries.

4. Denouncing the intervention of all the major powers and the Eastern and Western colonialists in oppressed countries, he condemned the intervention and aggression of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Referring to homeless Afghan refugees living in Iran and Pakistan, he called upon people of these countries to respect these people and sympathize with them.

5. He praised the nation of Iran for assisting their war-stricken brothers and sisters and asked them (?to continue); he gave an example of a juvenile who had donated all his savings.

MONTAZERI RECEIVES NAVY COMMANDER, OFFICIALS

GF091152 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The struggler and great jurisconsult, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, when receiving navy commander Admiral 'Afzali, officials of the navy's political and ideological department and the editorial board of the navy magazine, today said: Just as our armed forces cannot carry out their activities without the people's support, the people cannot live without dedicated and efficient armed forces. Therefore, by seeking to sow discord between the armed forces and the ulema and the people, the enemy is trying to achieve its imperialist objectives.

FRIDAY IMAM ASKS KHOMEYNI TO REINSTATE COMMANDER

GF091831 Mashhad Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text of cable from Mashhad Friday imam to Imam Khomeyni sent on 9 March 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the holy presence of the great ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, may his supreme shadow extend ever higher. Greetings. Due to plots, devoted and loyal individuals are put aside, as with [western operations commander] Col Seyyed Shirazi who, according to everyone's testimony, cleansed Kordestan of all plots. Now he has been put aside. God forbid that it may be Qasemlu's suggestion made under the counter. It is expected that his eminence will take personal action in this case.

MONTAZERI ACKNOWLEDGES MESSAGES ON COMMANDER

LD081426 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1101 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Escerpt] Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri's office has issued the following statement:

A number of telegrams and letters expressing concern and regret at the removal of Col Seyyed Shirazi have been sent to this office by a large number of ideological and political units of the armed forces and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and other revolutionary organs; the messages pay tribute to the valuable services rendered by Col Seyyed Shirazi in the post of commanding Kordestan operations.

All these communications have been brought to the attention of his excellency the ayatollah, who has expressed his gratitude for the vigilance and sense of responsibility expressed by the public over the issue, and who assures those concerned that the affair has been communicated in detail to the leader of the revolution. The immediate action and final decision have been left to the Supreme Defense Council.

AL-HAKIM SUPPORTS REJECTION OF CEASE-FIRE PROPOSAL

GF070803 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Scholar Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim has sent the following cable to his eminence the great struggling scholar Ayatollah Montazeri:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Your Great Eminence Ayatollah Sheykh Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, may your blessings continue. Peace, God's mercy and His benediction be upon you.

Your and the Muslim Iranian people's refusal to capitulate to the imperialist campaign to impose a cease-fire represents the real interest of the Islamic revolution in Iran and Iraq. It has had the greatest effect on the oppressed sons of our people in Iran. The pure blood of martyrs in Iraq and Iran calls on you and all sincere leaders to continue the revolutionary stand toward the infidel, whose friends are trying to give another chance to rally his forces and assault the Islamic revolution in Iran after slaughtering all of the sincere and destitute sons of our people in Iran.

[Signed] Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim

OFFICIALS URGED TO OBSERVE ISLAMIC TEACHINGS

LD090004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the following statement was issued today by His Great Excellency Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed Mohammad Reza Golpayegani--may his shadow long continue:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We call you toward unity. Muslim nation of Iran, greetings to you. The critical condition of the country, the imposed war and the conspiracies and designs that the tyrannical eastern or Western orders and the groups and ideologies dependent upon them are plotting, in order to crush the Islamic Republic and create disunity in the united, solid ranks of the Muslims, have led me to bring a few points to the notice of all as a reminder:

1. There is no doubt that the Islamic revolution of you people--who, inspired by the liberating teachings of Islam, by offering the pure blood of tens of thousands of martyrs and by suffering great material loss, put an end to a 2,500-year-old tyrannical system--was purely for the sake of the establishment of an Islamic government and the implementation of its teachings. Now, when our beloved ones, with self-sacrifice, zeal and enthusiasm, are welcoming death on the battlefronts of jihad against the blasphemy of Saddam, they are doing so only for the sake of defending Islam and achieving martyrdom in the path of God. Nationalism or factionalism are not motives in the self-sacrifice and perseverance of these beloved ones.

Therefore, all officials should be mindful of this great direction and the important goal of reorganizing the country according to the eternal teachings of Islam, and they should provide hope for all individuals and groups, on the basis of the establishment of the order of Islamic justice and the security that will be provided for all in Islam.

It is clear that if, due to the nonexistence of the necessary conditions and the mistakes of some people who are in charge of affairs, success has not been achieved in these directions, or if something contrary to the hope and expectations of the Muslims has been done, amends should be made, and they should not be attributed to Islam and the Islamic Republic.

Not only is every person and every official entitled, they are dutybound to demand from those in charge of affairs the implementation of Islamic teachings. Also, when faced with the just demands or reminders of the people, they should carry out the duties entrusted to them in full humility. Personally, I have repeatedly reminded them of some shortcomings.

2. All calls should have Islam as their essence. Those calls not based on Islam will have no result but the creation of dissension and disunity, the weakening of society and preparation for the return of imperialism.

Eastern or Western ideologies, such as nationalism, are contrary to the teachings of the glorious Koran and are among the evil tunes started by the enemies of Islam, and Westernized individuals, knowingly or unknowingly, have accepted them.

The resultant evils have led to the present disintegration and dissension in the world of Islam. Not only is the weapon of nationalism blunt, it also leads to deviation from Islam and is like blasphemy. Is it because Islam is defective--we take refuge in God--that they wish to perfect it by combining it with such ideologies? You should be careful and see that this murmuring of nationalism and its implementation is a Western conspiracy for the reenslavement of the nation and that, unfortunately, certain individuals are propagating it either through ignorance or in order to take a position against their rivals.

I urge you, the Muslim nation, not to deviate from the path of God and Islam under the influence of such indoctrination.

I also advise those who, through such tunes, have brought about a disintegration in our revolutionary nation that if they wish to take a position against others and if they really wish to justly criticize the actions of those who are in charge of affairs or executive organizations, they should not use positions that create basic disunity in society. They should express any view or criticism they might have through reliance on Islamic principles. They should be confident that criticism and protests will be more effective if they are made from an Islamic standpoint.

3. I emphatically ask those in charge of affairs to put aside their differences in these critical moments, even if it is on a temporary basis, to solve them by any means possible among themselves and not to create further cause for the nation's despair, the nation that in this imposed war is so proudly passing the test by sacrificing its wealth and the lives of its beloved ones.

4. I ask all Muslims to maintain calm dignity, forebearance and Islamic patience, to confront these issues through the maintenance of order and calm and to follow the best path, as is ordered in the glorious Koran. They should not assist foreigners by fueling the flames of differences. They should allow the persons in charge of affairs to solve the problems through religious and legal means.

5. I announce to the brothers in the armed forces, the guards, police, gendarmerie, mobilization, the tribes and other popular forces who are willingly defending Islam on the borders by putting their lives at risk that they should not be weakened, due to these differences, in defending Islam and confronting the blasphemy of Saddam. They should be confident that when, with the will and assistance of God, the aggressive enemy is repulsed and crushed, these issues will come to an end in the best possible way. Your position is one of defense of Islam and the glorious Koran. You are present in the sight of God, the prophet--may God's blessings and peace be upon him and his kin--and the pure imams--may God's peace be upon them. Engage in action and your actions will be acknowledged by God, His prophet and the believers.

Finally, I beseech God Almighty for the further enhancement of Islam, the success and the unity of action of the Muslims and the blessings of God for the martyrs in the path of Islam.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Musavi Golpayegani, 8 March 1981

BEHESHTI ADDRESSES JUDGES, PROSECUTORS SEMINAR

LD071338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a seminar of the country's religious judges and public prosecutors opened this morning at the Justice Ministry hall in the presence of the president of the Supreme Court and the state revolution prosecutor general. The seminar opened with some recitations from the holy Koran.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Qoddusi, addressing the religious judges and public prosecutors, said: The process of merging the revolution courts, ordinary courts and public prosecutors' offices depends on your work and approach.

You must act in a manner in which adequate decisiveness, Islamic discipline and good order are not spared. You must avoid latitudiniarianism and, as promised, succeed in your judgmentmaking.

Then Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, the president of the Supreme Court, citing the work of the seminar, made a speech about five points. He said: Relationships between public prosecutors' offices and revolution courts on one hand and bodies responsible for the distribution of agricultural lands should be conducted so that the courts have no part in the operation of these seven-member bodies. As for confiscated properties or what is appropriated by courts or public prosecutors' offices, one must bear in mind that the term "confiscation of property" is incorrect; it ought to be referred to as recovering confiscated property. Consequently, if any order has been issued in this respect, one ought to remember that such orders are not binding, for you gentlemen had no such intention. As for orders issued for dismissals of [government] employees, students and so forth on a permanent basis, you must bear in mind that you have no right to interfere in such matters.

Alluding to the question of amnesty, he said: Measures concerning judges giving pardon to a convict must take place according to regulations and provisions, on the basis of proposals made by the Supreme Court. The objective of this seminar is to explain and study instructions and circulars issued by the Supreme Judicial Council, the Revolution Council and the Islamic Consultative Assembly. It is also being held to discuss and study shortcomings and difficulties facing prosecutors' offices and revolution courts, as well as the framework of the responsibility of these organs and their relation to other governmental and nongovernmental organs.

The seminar adjourned about noon and will resume discussion this afternoon.

INDUSTRIES MINISTER COMMENTS ON NATIONALIZATION

LD092150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, Minister of Industries and Mines Mohammad Reza Nematzadeh commented today on the government's position on investments in industrial production, the exploitation of mines and methods of curbing unemployment.

Speaking at a news conference to radio and television correspondents, the minister said that from 21 March 1980 to 20 March 1981 Iranian factory employees tried to keep industry on its feet and to provide society with essential products to the extent possible. The minister said that, as a result of economic sanctions and the war imposed by Iraq, our country has had to face various problems that have resulted in reduced production.

Commenting on the government's program for mines and industry, Mr Nematzadeh added: A bill has been presented to the Majlis concerning the division of the ministry into a Ministry of Industry and a Ministry of Mines and Metals.

He said that, as far as the government is concerned, all government production investments will have to be based on actual work carried out.

Commenting on clause 44 of the Constitution, he said that the nation's imports must be nationalized gradually and be supervised by the government or nationalized companies. Elaborating on private ownership in industry, the minister said: Security for investment in the country does exist and if people invest, their investments will be safe. The minister said that those capitalists whose investments had been confiscated were affiliated with the previous regime. Their wealth had been accumulated in an illegitimate manner.

In response to a question on the extent to which foreign investment will be permitted in Iran, the minister said: We will not encourage foreign investment in our country--foreign investments were made under the previous regime.

He said that in accordance with a plan submitted to the government, foreign shares in pharmaceutical and food industries will be nationalized. The shares will be purchased after they are evaluated and will be handed over to the nationalized industries organization.

BANI-SADR RETURNS TO KHUZESTAN PROVINCE 7 MAR

GF071023 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Mar 81

[Text] President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr returned to Khuzestan Province at 1030 today, in order to supervise operations of the Islamic revolution's heroes on the battlefront.

BANI-SADR REVIEWS GENERAL BATTLF SITUATION

LD092120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] The general situation on the battlefronts was reviewed this evening at a meeting in Khuzestan Province attended by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief.

According to a PARS report, this meeting, which lasted several hours, was attended by Dr Chamran, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council; General Khaza'i, acting commander of the ground forces; commanders of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Khuzestan; and commanders of the military forces based in Khuzestan Province. At this meeting the commanders reported the activities and measures carried out by their forces on various fronts in the past few days. The details of the confrontation of the popular forces and the brave personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran with the mercenaries of the aggressive Iraqi Army were reviewed and discussed and decisions were made.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE SUMS UP 8 MAR FIGHTING

LD091800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Communique 429 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name, Combative compatriots of Iran: The bloody battle between Islam and blasphemy continues. The brave children of Islam have created an epic story in this battle. Following is a summary of the operations carried out by these heroes in the past 24 hours:

1. Exchanges of fire continued in Abadan and Khuninshahr during which our brave forces destroyed 3 machineguns, several 75-mm weapons, an antiaircraft gun, several foxholes and slit trenches, a fuel truck, an APC and 3 munition tents belonging to the army of Saddam, killed more than 25 of the enemy forces and wounded a number of others. Two enemy trenches in the occupied zone in Khuninshahr were also destroyed and their occupants killed. Enemy fire on Abadan rsulted in the martyring of four military men and five civilians and the wounding of 19 others. Fires also broke out in two areas of the city, but were brought under control by firemen.

2. Exchanges of fire continued in the Ahvaz sector with our forces pounding enemy positions. The enemy fired four surface-to-surface missiles on the defenseless inhabitants of Ahvaz city. A number of houses and shops were damaged and three people were wounded.

3. On the Darkhovin and Mared fronts a number of foxholes and slit trenches, several tank emplacements and several supply vehicles belonging to the enemy were destroyed. The enemy forces left behind 15 dead or wounded.

4. In the Dezful and Susangerd regions our heroic forces shelled the positions of Saddam's army, as a result of which five tanks, a mortar launcher and some vehicles belonging to the enemy were destroyed and 92 Iraqis were killed or wounded. The enemy counterattacked with heavy weapons, striking at the residential areas of Dezful and destroying a school. Fortunately, no casualties were recorded.

5. In the Gilan-e Gharb region our artillery fire destroyed an enemy ammunition dump and damaged two of Saddam's tanks. In the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab sector enemy artillery fire on our positions resulted in damage to an ambulance and a jeep and the martyrdom of one NCO. Our forces destroyed several trenches and killed a number of Iraqi servicemen in the same region.

NVOI CONDEMNS OMAN FOR TIES WITH U.S. FORCES

TA062040 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 6 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Land of Oman: The United States' Military Base and the Center of Aggression"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The joint military maneuvers of the U.S. Armed Forces and the mercenaries of the un-Islamic Sultan Qabus have aroused the extensive and strong protests of the patriotic and popular forces of the countries of our region. The purpose of calling this maneuver by U.S. imperialism a joint maneuver is only for appearances sake and for misleading the region's and the world's public opinion. In fact this action is a military maneuver by units of the U.S. Armed Forces for rehearsing and completing practical and aggressive measures against the liberated states and nations of the region, above all the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for crushing the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements of the captive nations.

Observers are rightly assessing the U.S. military maneuver in Oman as a real danger to the independence and national sovereignty of the progressive states of the Persian Gulf region and the liberation movements of the people of these countries, and as a threat to security and peace in the whole region. In view of this fact and in view of the danger posed to the region from this aspect, the national and patriotic forces of the Persian Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula have, in a joint communique, strongly condemned the U.S. military maneuver and the treachery by the mercenary leaders of Oman who have transformed their soil into a base of U.S. imperialism.

It is obvious that the sharp edge of this conspiratorial and adventurous act by warmongering U.S. hawks is aimed at the nation and revolution of the Iranian people. For, after the Iranian nation's glorious revolution, U.S. imperialism is knocking at any door and is resorting to any plot and adventure in order to somehow regain its lost positions in our liberated country. This maneuver is a link in a series of anti-Iranian acts by U.S. imperialism. Therefore, while expressing concern and protest toward this plot of U.S. imperialism and condemning it, our homeland's people are watching imperialist plots with revolutionary vigilance, and are preparing themselves to confront any kind of plot and aggression by imperialism and its accomplices.

Qabus, the mercenary and puppet Sultan of Oman, who unfortunately is also a member of the community of Islamic states, [phrase as heard] is an associate of U.S. imperialism in its aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Qabus has placed his land at the disposal of world-devouring America so that America is able to put our liberated country under close-range surveillance and continuously expose it to threats and aggression. Without doubt the so-called joint U.S.-Oman maneuver is a practical and adventurous step taken by the un-Islamic sultan of Oman against the Islamic Republic of Iran and our liberated nation. Undoubtedly, our country's leaders are more aware than others that Oman is a springboard and a base in the hands of U.S. imperialism for plots and aggressions against our Islamic Republic. It should not and cannot be overlooked that Oman has also been trasformed into a den for the shah-loving fugitive counterrevolutionaries operating against our revolution and its gains.

Without doubt our country's officials are also aware of the fact that the Baluchi sadars, khans, fedualists and counterrevolutionaries are also in contact with the regime of Sultan Qabus, and obtain funds and weapons through this regime in order to implement the U.S. plan of dismembering Iran. This fact has repeatedly been reflected in our country's newspapers as well. Certainly, the following just question can justly be posed: Why, up to this day, and even in the notorious Islamic conferences when during Qotbzadeh's tenure at the Foreign Ministry the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran participated hand-in-hand with the Afghan fugitives, not even once was the issue raised about the danger posed to our country through Oman?

The people of our homeland want the lines of our country's foreign policy to be defined and to be drafted and implemented in conformity with the principles of the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian nation. The U.S.-Oman joint maneuver poses a serious threat to our country. The people of our homeland condemn the U.S. military maneuver in Oman, and consistently demand that the government clarify its stand, as soon as possible, toward so-called Islamic states such as Oman, that is, sever all ties with so-called Islamic countries, and that it consolidate its good relations with progressive Islamic countries.

NVOI CRITICIZES BANI-SADR ON UNIVERSITY INCIDENT

TA100928 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The President and the Bloody Incident of the University"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The unholy alliance of the liberals, pseudo-Muslims, dependent capitalists, feudalists and big landowners, U.S. Maoists, [word indistinct] and other foes of the revolution has once again created an incident, this time on the sacred grounds of the university and under the protection of Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the president's guard. The president, while being previously informed of the participation and organized cooperation of this unholy alliance during his lecture, did not see the slightest necessity, even for the sake of maintaining appearances, for showing that his line is divorced from that of the liberals, the pseudo-Muslims, Maoists and other counterrevolutionary groupings; and by making the president's guard intervene, he resorted to a demonstration of the common and organized strength of this unholy alliance.

An interesting point is that the president himself, during the bloody incident at the university, ordered that those who were chanting slogans against the president be taken care of. Yes, those who supposedly strike blows for the defense of freedom and for paradise on earth day and night and who chant "Liberty" resorted this time to dirty and condemned activities, the likes of which can be found among primitive and uncivilized tribes. These so-called defenders of liberty and paradise on earth, these so-called wishers of securing the safety of people, savagely assaulted their opponents, left invalids and wounded behind and even threw women over walls.

A mother of a martyr, after being informed of the heartbreaking and bloody incident at the university through the Vision of Iran, said: When I received the news of my son's martyrdom on the battlefront, I was not as upset and troubled as after being informed of the bloody incident of the university.

Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a lengthy speech on the incident at the university, said: Whenever the president announces that he is to give a lecture, in addition to those who believe in the president and take part in these meetings for the sake of the president himself, a large number of counterrevolutionaries also take part; this was especially true in this particular program, when they participated in an official form.

The official participation of counterrevolutionaries, liberals, pseudo-Muslims, Maoists, etc, in the ceremony during which Mr Bani-Sadr gave his lecture is not a problem that can be overlooked. This matter is, more than anything else, tantamount to the declaration of the common and organized activity of a new line as compared with the popular and anti-imperialist line of the revolution and the imam of the nation. The people of our homeland have been aware for some time of the existence of a group adhering to the liberal's line; but it must be said that in the bloody incident at the university, they witnessed an example of Mr Bani-Sadr's official participation in this line--a line whose principal aim is to change the goals of the revolution, return world imperialism, headed by world-devouring U.S. imperialism along with dozens of plunderous Western monopolies, to our nation and destroy the gains of the revolution.

Mr Raja'i rightly says that counterrevolution has outdone itself. Indeed, the situation has reached a point where these enemies of the revolution, those who officially participated in the actions during the president's lecture, after creating this bloody incident at the university and sensing the unsparing protection of the alleged wishers and defenders of freedom, went to Lahijan and, last Friday and Saturday, formed a so-called people's committee there and proclaimed Lahijan a liberated zone, as they put it. Is this other than what world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran have and continue to exert efforts for? We completely agree with Mr Raja'i's words that beside the legal government there is another government as well, the principal goal of which is to weaken the legal government and (?overthrow it).

Millions of Iranian voters expected Mr Bani-Sadr to exert efforts to ensure genuine freedom and independence for the meek of the society and not to pour grist into the mill of the revolution's foes and world-devouring U.S. imperialism, by taking positions in the opposite [word indistinct] of the principal stances of the Iranian people's glorious revolution. By placing himself on the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam of the nation, Mr Bani-Sadr would have been able both to achieve considerable successes for himself and to take effective and basic measures toward strengthening and deepening the revolution. But what can be done when Mr Bani-Sadr, despite the repeated recommendations and warnings of the true revolutionary forces, especially the leader of the revolution and committed political and religious personalities of the country, is interested in placing himself in a position diametrically opposed to the popular and anti-imperialist line of the imam and in taking a position whose principal goal was and continues to be inflicting continuous blows on the revolution and the existence of the Islamic Republic of Iran and creating incidents similar to this bloody incident at the university.

The leaders of the revolution, including the great eminences, the leader of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the prime minister and all the true and committed forces of the revolution, while condemning the bloody incident of the university, demand the prosecution of the instigators and executors of this incident as soon as possible. And just as the responsible officials promised the people, they are waiting for the decisive and revolutionary measures of the government for counterrevolution and the U.S. fifth column in Iran.

BRIEFS

FRIDAY IMAM APPOINTED--By decree of the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Seyyed Mohammad Madani-Brujani has been appointed Bushehr Friday imam. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 5 Mar 81 GF]